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A SURVEY OF ANGLO-AMERICAN LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY*

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THE history of Anglo-American legal literature reveals an incredible amount of indifference upon the part of the profession to a contributing interest in the subject of legal bibliography. This anomaly is strange, indeed, since in the practice of no other profession do books play such an important part. Equally strange is the fact that in England, where the bibliographical responsibilities were heavier and the facilities greater, the contributions were fewer; whereas the more limited obligations and facilities of the American Bar were discharged with, at least, a semblance of liberality. Almost two hundred years were allowed to intervene between the advent of printing in England and the appearance of the first legal bibliography.¹ In the meantime approximately four hundred law books had been published, and the first general bibliography was already thirteen years old.² Once a beginning had been made, it is but reasonable to expect that this embryonic interest would have been kept alive and nurtured. Unfortunately, this meagre spark of achievement glimmered alone, and sixty years went by before the second bibliography of English jurisprudence was published.³

Nor was this indifference confined to the early period of this history. As late as the year 1882, Mr. J. W. Wallace lamented the dearth of works upon Anglo-American legal bibliography. "To England alone," wrote Wallace, "Americans would naturally look for the fullest and best essays on such a subject. The knowledge requisite for the task belongs to a sort of which we in this country have supposed that there is a good deal among the men of the Temples, or other Inns, and little anywhere else; a kind of hereditary, traditional knowledge, descending a good deal from generation to generation, with the dust upon their ancient repositories, and partaking too much of the character of an heirloom to pass to us by cis-Atlantic severance. Yet in England the only professed work on the subject is the Legal Bibliography of Bridgman, a commonplace per-

* This Survey does not include statutory bibliographies, library or publishers' catalogues.

¹ BASSETT, THOMAS. A CATALOGUE OF THE COMMON AND STATUTE LAW BOOKS OF THIS REALM . . . ([London], 1671).

² LONDON, W. A CATALOGUE OF THE MOST VENDIBLE BOOKS IN ENGLAND ORDERLY AND ALPHABETICALLY DIGESTED (London, 1658).

³ WORRALL, JOHN. BIBLIOTHECA LEGUM (London, 1732).

formance; meagre in all except the entries of time and place, and one in which the reporters hold a grade, at best, subordinate to textbooks. Something is contained, it is true, in Mr. Ram's book on the science of Legal Judgment; yet even there the whole subject is disposed of in half-dozen pages. This, with a few comments in the sale catalogues of Clarke, Brooke, Worrall; and a short note in Gresley upon Equity Evidence, sums up, so far as I know, the services in this line of the Bar of England."⁴

About the same time Mr. E. C. Thomas, Law Librarian of the Oxford Union, complained that the bibliography of law had been strangely neglected by the English profession. He proposed a consolidation of the catalogues of the four Inns of Court as a basis for a *Bibliotheca Legum Britanorum*, which he considered a great desideratum in the literature of jurisprudence. Unfortunately, nothing ever came of this proposal.⁵

To one Thomas Bassett, a bookseller near Clifford's Inn in Fleet Street, belongs the distinction of compiling and publishing the first bibliography of English jurisprudence.⁶ The date of the first edition of this work is given by some bibliographers as 1670. All available evidence, however, discredits the existence of such an edition and justifies the conclusion that the edition bearing the imprint date 1671 is the first. The perplexity, no doubt, is due to the use of secondary information obtained from the entry in the *Term Catalogues* in which the work was advertised on November 22, 1670. The edition of 1671 clearly states that it was licensed by Roger L'Estrange on October 13, 1670, and it most certainly must be the same work advertised a month later in the *Term Catalogues*. If further evidence were needed, it could be furnished by the fact that another edition appeared in 1682, and also one, marked the third, in the year 1694.⁷ If there had been an edition in 1670, the edition of 1694 would have been the fourth and not the third as indicated. The further fact that there is no record of a 1670 edition in any library entitles us to chant *requiescat in pace* to the ghost of 1670. The *Term Catalogues* list another edition of Bassett's work in the year 1699.⁸

Prior to the publication of Bassett's catalogue the field of legal bibliography was practically a virgin one in England, although considerable progress had been made in the general science, while on the Continent at least two legal bibliographies had been published.⁹ In England, however, nothing had appeared except the meagre efforts of Dugdale in his *Origines Juridicales*,¹⁰ the scattered biblio-

⁴ WALLACE, J. W. *THE REPORTERS* (4th ed. 1882) 2.

⁵ *TRANSACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE 4TH AND 5TH ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1881-82* (London, 1884) 26.

⁶ See Note 1.

⁷ *CATALOGUE OF THE FACULTY OF ADVOCATES LIBRARY* (Edinburgh, 1867) Vol. 1:353. Copies of this 1694 edition of Bassett's catalogue also located in Columbia, Harvard, and Yale.

⁸ *TERM CATALOGUES, 1668-1709*, reprinted by Edward Arber, 3 vols. (London, 1903-1906) Vol. 3:123.

⁹ NEVIZZANI, GIOVANNI. *INVENTARIUM LIBRORUM IN UTROQUE JURE . . .* (Lugdunum, 1522); ZILLETI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA. *INDEX LIBRORUM . . . IN UTROQUE JURE . . .* (Venice, 1559).

¹⁰ DUGDALE, WILLIAM. *ORIGINES JURIDICALES* (London, 1666).

graphical observations of Coke in the Prefaces to his *Reports*,¹¹ the entries in London's general catalogue,¹² and those in John Starkey's and Robert Clavel's *Mercurius Librarius*.¹³

Bassett's work is a classified bibliography purporting to list "All the law books now Extant, which directly or more remotely concern the common and statute law of this Realm."¹⁴ It consists of 120 pages comprising approximately 335 entries arranged under 20 headings, and is without an index. The entries are confined to author, title, size, price, and occasionally the edition. It is unfortunate that Bassett failed to follow the example of Dugdale, whose entries also included the name of the printer, place and date of publication, and edition. It is all the more surprising that Bassett failed to do so since Dugdale's work was listed in Bassett's catalogue and was, no doubt, among the books on his shelves. In spite of its inadequacy, however, the work is basically bibliographic, and must ever hold a high place in the history and development of Anglo-American legal bibliography.

More than sixty years elapsed before the publication of the second legal bibliography. This interim, however, was not wholly unproductive, and cannot be passed over without some reference to the bibliographical efforts of William Nicolson in Part III of his *The English Historical Library*. This work, published in London in 1699, was undertaken for the purpose of describing the materials for a general history of England, and pointing out the repositories in which they could be found. It contains a limited but nevertheless valuable chronological narrative of English legal materials from the Conquest to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. We find no reference to Bassett's catalogue in Nicolson's work, but the frequent references to Coke and Dugdale leave no doubt of the influence of these writers upon *The English Historical Library*. Nicolson's work, in turn, was to have its influence upon later bibliographers.

In the year 1726, J. Walthoe, a bookseller, published a catalogue of law books, which is obviously a plagiarism of Bassett's work. This catalogue was faithful to its conception, and deserves mentioning only as a matter of record. The entries were shortened, and a number of errors and omissions crept into the work. At least one other edition of Walthoe's catalogue was published. This appeared in 1732 and can scarcely be more than a mere incidence of replenishing an exhausted stock, since it is practically the same as the 1726 catalogue, except for the addition of an appendix containing 32 entries. It was, no doubt, even too great a task for our pseudo-bibliographer to incorporate these few items into the body of the book.

This brings us to the second bibliography of English jurisprudence, which was also compiled by a London bookseller. This is the *Bibliotheca Legum* of

¹¹ See the Prefaces to Sir Edward Coke's *Reports*.

¹² See Note 2.

¹³ *TERM CATALOGUES, 1668-1709*, reprinted by Edward Arber, 3 vols. (London, 1903-1906). The first series (1668-70) by Starkey and Clavel was called *MERCURIUS LIBRARIUS*.

¹⁴ See Bassett's Catalogue under "To the Reader."

John Worrall, published in London in 1732, and including the common and statute law books to Michaelmas Term, 1731. In the same year an appendix to *Bibliotheca Legum* was published bringing the work to Trinity Term, 1732, and also adding a new and complete catalogue of all law books extant containing English precedents from Magna Charta to Trinity Term, 1732. Worrall's work, comprising over 800 entries, included many bibliographical observations, and was destined to enter numerous editions and to become a valuable source of bibliographical information.

Worrall's bibliography was a vast improvement over Bassett's catalogue, but the absence of an index, the brevity of the titles, and the cumbersome arrangement in the early editions still left much to be desired. The entries included the name of the author, title, edition, date, and price, and were arranged alphabetically by author and title under a further subdivision of three sizes. Opposite each entry, in the left hand margin, was an abbreviation of one of nineteen heads indicating the class to which the book belonged. This elaborate and confusing arrangement was fortunately discontinued with the fourth edition published in 1738, and all subsequent editions were restricted to a simple subject classification.

In 1736 Worrall published the third edition, to which he added a "Chronological Table of Reporters," a feature which has continued to adorn our legal bibliographies to the present time. In the fourth edition, 1738, the value of *Bibliotheca Legum* was further enhanced by the addition of an index. In the same edition Worrall assures us that the information for his entries was taken from the original sources. The fifth edition was published in 1740, and six years later the sixth edition appeared. The seventh edition was published in 1749, and a new edition in 1753.

In 1749 a work was published in London which was to exercise a salutary influence upon the future editions of *Bibliotheca Legum*. This was the *Typographical Antiquities* of Joseph Ames, which is an historical account of printing in England from the year 1471 to the year 1600, with some memoirs of the ancient printers, a register of the books printed by them, and an appendix concerning printing in Scotland and Ireland. Ames assures us of the dependability of his work by informing us that he "did not chuse to copy into my book from catalogues, but from the books themselves."¹⁵ In the 1756 edition of *Bibliotheca Legum*, Worrall included the names of the ancient printers, added many titles and dates not included in the former editions of his work, and printed the titles more fully, for "some of which" he acknowledges his indebtedness to Ames.¹⁶ In the edition of 1763 a list of the principal Scotch law books was added, and, in the edition of 1765, some relating to Ireland were included. A "List of Abbreviations" was added to the edition of 1768, which was probably the first such list ever published. Worrall died in 1771, and the edition of 1768 appears to have been the last with which he was connected.

¹⁵ From the Preface.

¹⁶ See Preface to 1756 edition of *BIBLIOTHECA LEGUM*.

Edward Brooke, who succeeded Worrall, published in 1776 an edition of *Bibliotheca Legum* in which he retained all the features of the 1768 edition, and corrected many errors overlooked by Worrall. This was followed by a new edition in 1777. Further improvements appeared in the edition of 1782, including the addition of many obscure titles, bibliographical notes gleaned from the principal law writers, and occasional critical remarks based upon the observations of the judiciary.

In 1788 Brooke published a new edition in two parts and changed the title to *Bibliotheca Legum Angliae, Parts I and II*. *Part I*, continuing *Bibliotheca Legum*, was greatly enlarged, and the classification improved by the addition of new heads. Its value was further enhanced by the inclusion of profuse bibliographical selections from the works of the principal law writers, including Herbert's edition of Ames' *Typographical Antiquities*, published in the years 1785-1790, Richard Gough's *British Topography*, published in 1780, and Reeve's *History of the English Law*, first published in 1783.

Part II, compiled by Brooke, is devoted to a general account of the legal literature of England, and is based largely upon Reeve's *History of the English Law*. The material for this part was originally collected for the purpose of incorporating it in *Bibliotheca Legum*, but, since it interfered with the compendious form of the bibliography, Brooke decided to publish it separately.

Part I was supplemented in 1800 and again in 1801. In the year 1806, W. Clarke, a bookseller, published a supplement covering the period from Hilary Term, 1788 to Michaelmas Term, 1805. This supplement contains a new and complete list of all the reports interspersed with critical observations, and represents the closing chapter of a work which had been successively reedited for almost three-quarters of a century.

We come now to the third English legal bibliography, and the first to be compiled by one not a bookseller. This is *A Short View of Legal Bibliography* by Richard Whalley Bridgman, published in London in 1807. Bridgman was a legal writer of some distinction, and was well qualified for the task of bibliographer. Unfortunately, his work was not designed as a complete legal bibliography, but merely as a companion volume to his *Reflections on the Study of Law*. The compiler may have accomplished his purpose, but our bibliographical voracity can scarcely prevent us from viewing the meagre results with disappointment. Nor does our criticism stop here. Bridgman's work is almost wholly based upon the catalogues of Worrall, the works of Nicolson, Dugdale, Gough, Reeves, and others, and can make but little claim to originality.

However, Bridgman's work is not without its value, and comprises all classes of legal literature. The entries are arranged alphabetically by the names of the authors, and contain valuable critical and descriptive bibliographical observations, including dates and editions. A plan for classifying a public or private library is added,¹⁷ and the work is elaborately indexed. Mr. John D. Cowley

¹⁷ This plan is based upon the *Système Bibliographique* of M. Guillaume François De Bure le jeune, Libraire de Paris.

informs us that the British Museum possesses a copy containing a number of MSS. notes by the author.¹⁸ One can neither resist speculating upon the possible solutions to bibliographical mysteries these notes might furnish nor cease hoping that they may some day find their way into a published article.

In the year 1808, W. Reed, who had taken over the business of Brooke and Company, published *A Catalogue of Modern Law Books*. This work is no more than it claims to be. It is classified and contains a "Table of Contemporary Reporters" and an "Alphabetical List of Scotch Law Books." The section covering reports is practically a reprint of the same section of Clarke's supplement to *Bibliotheca Legum Angliae, Part I*, published in 1806.

The following year Reed published his *Bibliotheca Nova Legum Angliae*, which is a carefully classified and comprehensive bibliography embracing the whole field of law. The entries are full and contain numerous bibliographical comments. The work contains a table of abbreviations, a list of manuscripts, lists of law books relating to Scotland and Ireland, and a three page list of Colonial laws. It is the first legal bibliography to assign a heading to the Colonies.

In 1810, John Clarke, who had compiled the supplement to *Bibliotheca Legum Angliae, Part I*, published his *Bibliotheca Legum*, upon which he had been working for a period of seven years. Clarke's bibliography is based upon the works of Worrall and Brooke, and is an elaborately classified bibliography purporting to record "every Law Book, antient and modern, hitherto published."¹⁹ The entries are full, contain numerous critical and descriptive bibliographical observations, and include useful cross-references when necessary. This work contains a table of abbreviations, a chronological list of contemporary reporters, lists of Scotch and Irish law books, and a complete index. It was edited by Thomas Hartwell Horne, a distinguished writer and bibliographer.²⁰ A new and improved edition of Clarke's bibliography was published in 1819.

The Science of Legal Judgment by James Ram was published in London in 1834. Although this work is devoted to a study and analysis of the judicial process, two chapters are confined to a consideration of legal literature. In Chapter 12 the author reviews certain texts and other books and furnishes an estimate of their value as extracted from authoritative sources. Chapter 13 is an analysis and evaluation of some of the early reports, and is based principally upon the observations of the judiciary. Except for this limited contribution, the library catalogues, the general bibliographies containing some legal entries, and the various law booksellers' and publishers' catalogues, of which there were many, nothing further in the field of legal bibliography appeared in England until the end of the 19th century.

Our quest now leads us to this side of the Atlantic, and we come to David

¹⁸ COWLEY, JOHN D. *A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABRIDGMENTS, DIGESTS, DICTIONARIES AND INDEXES OF ENGLISH LAW TO THE YEAR 1800* (London, 1932). See the Preface.

¹⁹ CLARKE, JOHN. *BIBLIOTHECA LEGUM* (London, 1810) ii.

²⁰ *DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY* (London, 1891).

Hoffman's *Course of Legal Study*, published in Baltimore in 1817. This book was not designed as a complete legal bibliography, but rather was written to meet the needs of the law student. It comprises selections of the most valuable books, and forms a progressive and comprehensive guide to the study of law. The selected lists of works are cross-referenced to notes wherein may be found a full description of the work under consideration, as well as other bibliographical data, including lists of editions of some of these works. The author devotes one division of the book to his remarks upon legal bibliography in general, a reference to the sources of British legal bibliography, a few of the sources of American legal bibliography with a list of the American reports subjoined, and, finally, a list of the sources of Continental legal bibliography.

Charles Warren in his *History of the American Bar* informs us that Hoffman's work "for many years was the standard manual for law students."²¹ This book became so popular that the first edition was entirely exhausted within two years. In the year 1836 a new and enlarged edition in two volumes was published. Although the scope of this work precludes it from the domain of legal bibliography proper, its scholarly execution and bibliographical content make it possible for us to regard it as an auspicious beginning for legal bibliography in America.

In 1822 the *Annual Law Register of the United States* by William Griffith was published. This was a repository of miscellaneous information in the form of questions and answers regarding the substantive law and practice in each of twenty-four states. Twenty-three questions and answers are devoted to the legal literature of these jurisdictions, and much valuable bibliographical data has been preserved for this elusive period. Volumes 3 and 4 only of this work were published. Volumes 1 and 2 were to comprehend the Federal System, but were never published.

The Judicial Chronicle by George Gibbs, published in Cambridge in 1834, is a chronological list of the Judges in England and America, with the period of their incumbency, and, in a corresponding column, the contemporaneous reports.

It was not until the middle of the 19th century that the profession in America was to demonstrate that a knowledge of the ancient repositories of the law was neither an English heritage nor the recording of that knowledge an English art. These facts were convincingly established by the publication of *The Reporters* by J. W. Wallace in the *American Law Magazine* in the year 1844. In the same year this essay appeared in book form as the first edition. In the following year the second edition was published containing an introduction and additions to the text. The third edition was published in 1855, and the fourth and last edition, under the editorial supervision of Franklin Fiske Heard, appeared in 1882.

J. W. Wallace was born in Philadelphia on February 17, 1815. He was educated by his parents and later attended the University of Pennsylvania, where

²¹ WARREN. A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN BAR (Boston, 1911) 540.

he graduated in 1833. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1836, but never engaged in the active practice of law. He served as Librarian of the Bar Association of Philadelphia from 1841 until 1862, and was then made Honorary Librarian for life. In 1844 he was appointed a Master in Chancery by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and subsequently published three volumes of reports of cases in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Third Circuit. Mr. Wallace became Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1863, and served until the year 1875. During his incumbency he published twenty-three volumes of reports of cases of that court, covering a period of unusual importance in the history of federal jurisprudence. These reports are a testimonial to the Reporter's learning, industry, and ability. Mr. Wallace made many contributions to law, history, and general literature, all of which are characterized by a high literary quality.²²

The first 55 pages of *The Reporters* are devoted to the author's remarks "upon the value of observations concerning the reporters," and "a proposition for a new edition of the early reporters, to be undertaken by the Government of England."²³ The main body of the work comprises a chronological arrangement of the Common Law, Chancery, and Ecclesiastical Reporters from the earliest times to the close of the reign of George II, with remarks upon their merits. For the period following the accession of George III, the author furnishes only a chronological list of the reports with notes. Such lists are given for the courts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, and America. An appendix contains "A Chronological Statement of the Printed Law Reports, and the Contemporary Manuscripts by which they may be authenticated and improved."²⁴ An alphabetical list of reporters serves as an index.

The entries are in the nature of bio-bibliographical sketches, and are primarily intended as an evaluation of the reports. Mr. Wallace has collected from contemporary and subsequent sources, as well as through his own personal research, both at home and abroad, many interesting and curious facts concerning the reporters, together with valuable bibliographical anecdotes and data concerning their productions. His work is replete with scholarly observations from his abundant reading, and is a substantial contribution to the field of legal bibliography. *The Reporters* may be regarded as the first American legal bibliography, and has the added distinction of being one of the most valuable legal bibliographies ever published.

A work which may be regarded as the second legal bibliography to be published in the United States is J. G. Marvin's *Legal Bibliography, or a Thesaurus of American, English, Irish, and Scotch Law Books; together with some Conti-*

²² See *DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY* (New York, 1936) 19:374.

²³ It is interesting to note that much of Mr. Wallace's proposal has come to pass in the publication of the *ENGLISH REPORTS REPRINT*, begun in 1900 and completed in 1932, comprising the decisions of the English courts from 1200 to 1865. This complete verbatim reprint of the authorized reports involves over 100,000 cases.

²⁴ Reprinted from a very scarce pamphlet, published in London in 1835, by Richard Pheney, 117 Chancery Lane. See WALLACE, *THE REPORTERS* (4th ed. 1882) 595.

mental Treatises. Interspersed with Critical Observations upon their various editions and authority. To which is prefixed a copious list of Abbreviations. It was published in Philadelphia in the year 1847.

Marvin's book is a collection of the titles of American, and most of the English, Irish, and Scotch law books, from the earliest period to 1847, together with some of the most popular Continental treatises. This work was prepared to serve as a practical manual, and lists only those books which the author considers as having an intrinsic value to the profession. It has been estimated that more than 500 titles in Great Britain and the United States have been omitted.²⁵ However, it is the most comprehensive work of its kind ever published in the English language, and contains almost 5,000 entries.

The entries are arranged alphabetically by authors without regard to class or jurisdiction. This disadvantage is overcome, in part, by the index, which is classified according to subjects under which appear the names of the authors. The entries include the name of the author, full title, size, edition, and place and date of publication. Appended to many of the entries are descriptive and critical bibliographical notes selected from authoritative sources. The book also contains a list of abbreviations with notes.

In 1868 *The First Book of the Law* by Joel Prentiss Bishop was published in Boston. This work was designed to prepare the student for the study of law. Chapter XXV comprises an alphabetical list of names of various law books, and their abbreviations, together with some bibliographical notes respecting them.

Within a year of the publication of the last edition of *The Reporters*, our third American legal bibliography was published. This is *The Lawyer's Reference Manual* by Charles C. Soule, published in Boston in 1883. In that year one thousand copies were printed, and in the following year the second thousand was printed from the same type—the only change being in the title page.

Charles C. Soule was born in Boston in 1843. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and Harvard University where he graduated in 1862. He founded the law book firm of Soule, Thomas & Wentworth in St. Louis in 1869. In 1878 he returned to Boston, and became a partner in the publishing company of Little, Brown & Company. This connection lasted until 1881, when he became associated with Mr. James M. Bugbee in the law book business. He conducted a business of his own from 1884 until 1889, and, in the latter year, incorporated it as The Boston Book Company, of which he was President until his death in 1913.

Mr. Soule was a pioneer in the field of legal periodical literature, and founded the *Green Bag* in the year 1898. He made an exhaustive study of the Year Books, and his *Year Book Bibliography* is the most comprehensive and authoritative account of these early reports of cases ever published. Among his writings are *Library Rooms and Buildings*, published for the American Library

²⁵ GUERNSEY, R. S., *Legal Bibliography*. 8 IRISH LAW TIMES AND SOLICITORS' LAW JOURNAL. 225.

Association in 1902, and *How to Plan a Library Building for Library Use*, published in 1912.²⁶

Mr. Soule's tireless energy and industry led him to examine every available bibliographical source in the preparation of his Manual, and his passion for accuracy sent him to the best libraries of England and America to verify the information gathered. He possessed an exhaustive knowledge of Anglo-American legal bibliography whose minutest recordings were characterized by extreme care and accuracy. Mr. Soule's Manual was in preparation for ten years, and it is probably no exaggeration to say that no other legal bibliography, either before or since, has received as much expert care and attention as *The Lawyer's Reference Manual*. He was assisted in its preparation by his father, Richard Soule, author of *A Dictionary of English Synonyms*, and other books of reference.

The Lawyer's Reference Manual comprises (a) a list of American reports, digests, and statutes, with brief notes in regard to editions and peculiarities; (b) lists of English, Irish, Scotch, and British Colonial reports, with notes; (c) an index to authors, and short titles to their works; (d) an index of subjects; and (e) an index of abbreviations.

The list of American reports is divided into state and federal jurisdictions for each of which the compiler gives the names of the reports, the dates covered by their cases, and the citation, together with the latest digest of reports, and the last revision of the statutes. The English reports are classified according to courts and subjects under which appear the names of the reports, the date of the last edition, the period covered, and the abbreviation. The period covered by these reports has been verified by the compiler in every instance, and the dates of editions have been verified whenever possible. The notes are devoted to such practical bibliographical data as will facilitate the use of the materials.

In July, 1906, the following advertisement appeared in *Legal Bibliography*, the publication of The Boston Book Company: "We have tabulated on cards the experience of nearly forty years of book selling; and we have, in our safe, manuscript lists for a new edition of *The Lawyer's Reference Manual*. These records are at the service of our regular customers, and enable us to furnish, without delay, information as to all books, new or old, on any particular topic."²⁷ Some years later The Boston Book Company discontinued business, and the whereabouts of Soule's valuable manuscript is unknown.

The year 1888 marked the beginning of an important epoch in the annals of Anglo-American legal bibliography. In that year was published the first volume of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* by Leonard A. Jones. This volume uncovered the vast wealth of hitherto hidden legal materials contained in the whole body of periodical literature in the English language published prior to January, 1887. Two years later the second volume was published, covering the

²⁶ See *In Memoriam* by John H. Wigmore in *ILLINOIS LAW REVIEW* (February, 1913) 438, and also *Charles Carroll Soule* 25 *GREEN BAG* (March, 1913) 107-109.

²⁷ 14 *LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY* (July, 1906) II; 4.

period from 1887 to 1897. This outstanding achievement proved to be financially unprofitable, and nothing further was done until 1908 when the newly formed American Association of Law Libraries published its first quarterly number of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. These quarterly numbers were cumulated at the end of the year.^{27a}

There was yet an important gap to be filled, and in 1919, Mr. Frank E. Chipman, President of The Boston Book Company, published the third volume to the Jones Index covering the period from 1898 to 1907. A fourth volume by Chipman, covering the period from 1908 to 1922, and a fifth covering the period from 1923 to 1932 were published in the years 1924 and 1933 respectively. A sixth volume by Chipman, covering the period from 1932 to 1937, has since been published.

In addition to 32 cumulated annuals, from 1908 to 1939, the American Association of Law Libraries has published four three-year bound cumulations, viz: 1926-28; 1929-31; 1932-34; and 1935-37. Thus, the profession now has available an index to legal periodical literature from the beginning of that literature to the present time.

We return to England in the years 1895 and 1896 to find a series of articles appearing in the *Law Times* under the heading "Where To Find Your Law" by Ernest Arthur Jelf. The publication of these articles terminated a period of prolonged bibliographical sterility in England during which the profession in that country appeared to have been content with the booksellers' and library catalogues, and the American contributions of Hoffman, Wallace, Marvin, and Soule. In 1897 the articles by Jelf appeared in book form under the formidable title, *Where To Find Your Law. Being a discursive bibliographical essay upon the various divisions and sub-divisions of the law of England and the statutes, reports of cases, and text-books containing such law, with appendices for facilitating reference to all statutes and reports of cases, and with a full index.*

This work is a descriptive guide to the literature of English jurisprudence classified under the main topics of the law, and was prepared to assist the reader in finding the law upon any subject. The book also contains chronological lists of English, Irish, and Scotch reports, a table of abbreviations, and a table of cases referred to in the work. The popularity of this book exceeded the author's expectations, and amply rewarded him for the labor involved in its preparation. It entered a second edition in the year 1900, and a third in 1907.

John Charles Fox published in London in 1913 *A handbook of English law reports from the last quarter of the eighteenth century to the year 1865, with biographical notes of judges and reporters*. Undertaken for the purpose of continuing Wallace's *The Reporters*, this handbook includes the reporters from the year 1776 to the beginning of the Law Reports in 1865. A description of the reports is followed by judicial comments concerning them, a short biographical note on the reporter, and the names of the judges whose judgments are

^{27a} In 1937 the Association changed its publication plan from quarterly issues to six issues a year with frequent cumulations in addition to the regular annual cumulation.

reported. The work includes House of Lords, Privy Council, and Chancery Reports. The compiler announced his proposal to publish Part II containing "common law and miscellaneous reports, including Reports in all the courts."²⁸ Part II has never been published.

We return again to this side of the Atlantic to find that new forces had been working which were to influence, to some extent, the future of legal bibliography in this country. The first was the inordinate production of law books, and the second was the introduction of the case system in the Harvard Law School by Professor Langdell in the year 1871.

The formative period of our legal history offered few bibliographical complexities to the student or lawyer. Law books were few in numbers, and mechanical aids, except the simplest types, were unnecessary. The mastery of these materials presented little problem to the users, and the need for systematic instruction in their use had not been felt. Then came a period of a great mass of legal materials, with a consequent increase in the number of mechanical aids. This growth was reflected in all jurisdictions, both state and federal, as well as in all classes of legal literature. In the meantime, instruction in the use of these materials remained practically stationary, and, in most of the law schools, the student was thrown largely upon his own resources. As a consequence, the student possessed little practical equipment upon graduation.

Then the introduction of the case system in Harvard in 1871, and its gradual adoption in other schools, completed the student's circumvention of source materials. By the turn of the century this system was in use in many of the leading law schools, and case books had been prepared in almost every department of substantive law and procedure. The student's knowledge of law books had now become so deficient that the need for instruction in their use became imperative. Thus, the case system, by accentuating this growing problem, became instrumental in promoting its recognition and consideration, and thereby hastened the solution.

The only desideratum that now remained was a manual of instruction, and the law book publishers took the initiative in furnishing the necessary medium. In the year 1906, the West Publishing Company published *Brief Making and the Use of Law Books*, edited by Nathan Abbott, with an introduction by W. M. Lile. Designed to afford the student a working knowledge of the repositories of the law, the methods of using them, and finally, instruction in presenting his case to court, this work comprises four parts: I. "The Brief on Appeal"; II. "How to use Decisions and Statutes"; III. "American Law Publications" (a classified guide to statutes, decisions, treatises, and digests); IV. "How to Find the Law" (an explanation of the American Digest classification scheme). The appendix consists of a list of abbreviations used in law books. This publication not only marked a new epoch in legal education, but also became the pattern of future bibliographies of this type. Successive editions, incorporating changes

²⁸ Fox, *HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH LAW REPORTS* (London, 1913) Prefatory Note.

and improvements, were published in 1909, 1914, 1921, 1924, and the fifth and last edition in the year 1926. Roger W. Cooley has edited every edition published since the first.

Coincident with the publication of this new type of legal bibliography, the American Association of Law Libraries was organized on July 2, 1906 for the purpose of "developing and increasing the usefulness and efficiency of the several law libraries." In January, 1908 the association published the first number of the *Law Library Journal*, the official organ of the Association. The *Index to Legal Periodicals* has also been published regularly by this Association since 1908.

The numerous volumes of the *Law Library Journal* are embellished with valuable bibliographical contributions from America's outstanding law librarians and legal bibliographers. The American Association of Law Libraries will undoubtedly direct the destiny of legal bibliography in the United States.

Law Books and How to Use Them by J. C. Townes, dean of the University of Texas Law School, was published in 1909. This work, like *Brief Making and the Use of Law Books*, was also dedicated to the purpose of assisting the student in acquiring a knowledge of the various types of law books in use, the method of using them, and the proper way to apply that knowledge. That portion of the book devoted to legal bibliography proper is confined to the appendix, and, except for a few remarks on the United States statutes and reports, consists principally of lists of Texas legal literature.

In the year 1913 Frederick C. Hicks' *Aids to the Study and Use of Law Books* was published. This is a selected list, classified and annotated, of publications relating to law literature, law study, and legal ethics. "Its purpose," says the author, "is to select materials practically helpful to all users of law books, and to serve as a supplement to the increasing number of books on the subject 'How and Where to Find the Law'."²⁹ Chapter III contains a list of the most useful general legal bibliographies; Chapters V and VI list bibliographies dealing wholly or largely with United States, British, and British Colonial textbooks and law reports; Chapter VII is a list of publications devoted to the statutes and session laws of the above jurisdictions.

The popularity of curricular courses in legal research and legal bibliography continued to grow, and, by the year 1921, twenty-two of the fifty odd members of the Association of American Law Schools had added such a course of instruction to their curriculum.³⁰ As yet only two manuals devoted to legal research had been published, viz: *Brief Making and the Use of Law Books*, and Towne's *Law Books and How To Use Them*. In 1923 The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company published *Law Books and Their Use*. A quotation from the foreword succinctly describes the object and scope of this work: "This manual is elementary in character and utilitarian in scope. It makes no pretense of being a complete guide to the literature of the law, but aims only to give the lawyer

²⁹ See the Preface, page 5.

³⁰ WIGMORE, *The Job Analysis Method of Teaching the Use of Law Sources*, 4 AM. LAW SCHOOL REVIEW. (1921) 787.

and law student an idea of the various kinds of law books; to describe, as concisely as possible, those which are in most common use at the present time; and to supply such information about them as to enable one to use them intelligently and effectively." New editions of *Law Books and Their Use*, embodying improvements, were published in the years 1924, 1925, 1927, 1930, and the sixth and last edition in 1936.

The most outstanding legal research manual is the scholarly contribution of Frederick C. Hicks, entitled *Materials and Methods of Legal Research with Bibliographical Manual*, published in 1923. This volume was an outgrowth of eight years' study and teaching of legal research and legal bibliography in the Columbia University Law School, and of twenty-five years' contact with the users of libraries. It supplies the groundwork for law school courses in legal bibliography, legal research and brief making, and is an indispensable reference manual for all users of Anglo-American law books. Part I is entitled "Law Books and Their Use" and is replete with valuable bibliographical information. Part II, "Bibliographical Manual," consists of a series of appendices devoted to legal bibliography proper, and contains numerous bibliographies of all classes of Anglo-American legal literature. The thoroughness and scholarly treatment of this work have gained for it a place beside Wallace's *Reporters*, and Soule's *Lawyer's Reference Manual* to form an American legal bibliographical trilogy of acknowledged leadership. The second edition of Professor Hicks' book, revised and enlarged, was published in 1933.

In the year 1925, Sweet & Maxwell, law book publishers of London, published the first volume of their *Complete Law Book Catalogue*. To date there have been published six volumes and two cumulative supplements as follows:

- Vol. 1. A.D. 600 to 1650. Including works dealing with that period, printed from 1480 to 1925.
- Vol. 2. Books printed between 1651 and 1800.
- Vol. 3. Books printed between 1801 and 1932.
- Vol. 4. Irish law books from earliest times to end of 1935.
- Vol. 5. Scottish law books from earliest times to November, 1936, and books on Roman law in the English language.
- Vol. 6. Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and the Western Pacific from earliest times to June, 1938.
- First Cumulative Supplement, 1935.
- Second Cumulative Supplement, 1938.

This bibliography, with the exception of parts of volume 6, has been compiled almost entirely from catalogues and the records in the files of Sweet & Maxwell, and covers all classes of legal literature. An attempt has been made to list every edition of the books included, and, in many instances, the collation is also given. Volumes 1 and 2 are classified, and contain an author and a subject index. In addition to English legal literature, these two volumes also contain lists of law books from many British Colonies and Possessions. Volume 3 is alphabetically arranged and contains a subject index. The titles have been

shortened in this volume, and a few classes of law books excluded. The Irish law books listed in volumes 1 and 2 have also been included in volume 4. The Australian section of volume 6 has been compiled by the Law Book Company of Australasia, and the New Zealand section by Mr. J. O. Wilson, General Assembly Library, Wellington. The *First Cumulative Supplement* deals with books on legal history published since 1925, and on current law published from June, 1932 to the end of 1935. The *Second Cumulative Supplement* brings the work to 1938. A bibliography of Canadian law is being prepared, and will be published as the next volume of the *Complete Law Book Catalogue*.

A Bibliography of Early English Law Books, compiled for the Ames Foundation by Joseph H. Beale, was published in Cambridge in 1926. This bibliography comprises statutes, abridgments, session laws, decisions, and treatises published before the year 1600. "In the first chapters, an effort has been made to give enough of the title-page and colophon of each book to identify it."³¹ A further effort at identification is made by reference to McKerrow's devices,³² and the reproduction of the most important woodcuts not found in McKerrow. Appendix I contains reproductions of woodcuts referred to in the descriptions, and Appendix II is a table locating copies in England and America accessible to the public. This table also serves as an index to the books. In the fourth chapter an effort has been made to date the books, especially those of Pinson and Tottel.

A notable contribution to Anglo-American legal bibliography was made in 1932 by John D. Cowley. His *A Bibliography of Abridgments, Digests, Dictionaries and Indexes of English Law to the year 1800*, published in London under the auspices of the Selden Society, records, as far as possible, all printed editions of abridgments, digests, dictionaries, and indexes of English law in general from the earliest times to the year 1800. The author's copious and scholarly introduction is devoted to an examination and study of the items described in the bibliography. This survey was undertaken for the purpose of tracing the remarkable continuity of the material, as well as to illustrate the development of the alphabetical system of digest making. The author lists 294 publications, and furnishes a complete bibliographical note for each entry. The appendix contains a list of editions subsequent to the year 1800 of works originally published before that date.³³

In 1931 the West Publishing Company published a new manual of legal research entitled *How To Find the Law; a Legal Reference Handbook, Including Chapters on Brief Making* by Fred A. Eldean. The second edition appeared in 1936, and a third edition is now in preparation. This volume describes the various types of legal materials used in legal research and brief making, and explains their use. Emphasis is placed upon the use of the books, and the text is de-

³¹ From the Preface.

³² McKERROW, R. B. *PRINTERS' AND PUBLISHERS' DEVICES IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, 1485-1640* (London, 1913).

³³ This list is not exhaustive, and, so far as the American editions are concerned, is based on the information contained in library catalogues and the bibliographies of Marvin and Soule.—COWLEY, JOHN D. *A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABRIDGMENTS* . . . (London, 1932) [159].

veloped along the lines advocated by Dean John H. Wigmore in a paper read before the Association of American Law Schools entitled "The Job Analysis Method of Teaching the Use of Law Sources."³⁴

However, the legal bibliography proper is not neglected, and pages 597 to 718 are devoted to a "Bibliography of American Legal Reference Materials" as follows: federal materials, including reports, digests, and statutes, and a "Select List of Books on United States Treaties"; general reports and digests, including the National Reporter and American Digest Systems; selected cases; encyclopedias; modern law dictionaries; bibliography of material on legal bibliography; special reports and digests; and, finally, a list of state materials in which the states are listed in alphabetical order, with a brief outline of the statutes, reports, designation of the court of last resort, digests, citation books, and local practice books. Pages 749 to 766 are devoted to a table of abbreviations of American legal reference materials.

Chapter II is entitled "Business Data for the Lawyer," and contains a bibliography of business. Chapter XX is devoted to an outline of English reference materials. Pages 767 to 812 contain an alphabetical list of English reports with parallel tables to the English Reports Reprint, a chronological list of English reports arranged according to courts, and a list of American reprints of English reports.

An Annotated Bibliography of Statutory Materials of the United States, by Lawrence Keitt was published in 1934. This work was undertaken primarily for the purpose of preparing the way for the compilation of a comprehensive bibliography of American statute law. It describes only statutory bibliographies, or those containing a substantial amount of such materials, and comprehends: (a) Session laws (including Slip Laws, Single Acts, and Broad-sides); (b) Collections (Codes, Compilations, Revisions, Digests, and Indexes); (c) Reports of Code and Revision Commissioners; (d) Constitutions (including Colonial Charters); (e) Constitutional Convention Journals (including Debates, Proceedings, and Minutes). Descriptive annotations, based upon a personal examination of each item are appended to the selections.

In the year 1937 the Foundation Press published *Legal Bibliography and the Use of Law Books* by Arthur Sydney Beardsley with a foreword by Alfred J. Schweppe. This treatise was designed to serve both as a manual for reference use, and as a text for classroom instruction. Part VII comprises ten appendices devoted to legal bibliography proper. Appendix I is a brief list of legal bibliographies. Appendix II is a list of page references to Appendices I to III of the "Bibliographical Manual" of Hicks' *Materials and Methods of Legal Research*. Appendices III to IX contain lists of American, English, Irish, Scotch, Canadian, and Australian reports, and tables of parallel citations to the English Common Law Reports, and the English Reports Reprint. Appendix X is a list of Abbreviations.

³⁴ 4 AMERICAN LAW SCHOOL REVIEW 787.

In the same year was published the third edition of *A Complete List of British and Colonial Reports and Legal Periodicals, Arranged in Alphabetical and in Chronological Order with Bibliographical Notes*, with a check list of Canadian statutes, compiled by W. Harold Maxwell for Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd., and C. R. Brown for the Carswell Company, Ltd. This volume contains lists of law reports of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the British Colonies and Dominions, with bibliographical notes. It also includes a list of American pre-revolutionary cases, a list of legal periodicals, and a list of the editions of the Year Books. Appended to the volume is a check list of session laws, statutory revisions, compilations, codes, etc., from Newfoundland, the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces from the earliest times to the year 1936.

The William Blackstone Collection in the Yale Law Library, a Bibliographical Catalogue, by Catherine Spicer Eller was published in 1938. This work is a bibliographical catalogue of the William Blackstone Collection in the Yale Law Library, the gift of the Hon. Macgrane Coxe, with additions. It is primarily a description of Blackstoniana owned by the Yale Law Library and the Yale University Library, but also includes information concerning some other editions. "It is believed to describe the most comprehensive collection of editions and abridgments of the *Commentaries* to be found in any one library."³⁵ The catalogue comprises 271 entries for which a complete bibliographical description is furnished, and includes all classes of Blackstoniana.

This catalogue supplied an important desideratum in the bibliography of the law. Prior to its publication the only available bibliographies of Blackstone were those of Soule,³⁶ Hammond,³⁷ the lists in the Carson catalogue,³⁸ and the information contained in Douglas' *Biography of Blackstone*.³⁹ It is hoped that a second edition of the Eller catalogue will someday appear as a comprehensive bibliography of Blackstone.

The science of bibliography has no greater enemy than procrastination. Not all bibliographical data is confined between book covers; much of it is of the exterior type, and is either observable in the making, or comes to us from other sources. This evanescent bibliographical knowledge, unless recorded immediately, frequently suffers in a subsequent recording, or, worse still, may be destined to a speedy oblivion. Who can determine from the book itself that Thomas Hartwell Horne edited John Clarke's *Bibliotheca Legum*, 1810, or who, today, can enlighten us of the fate of Soule's unpublished MSS. of the second edition of his *Lawyer's Reference Manual*? Whatever may be our legal bibliographical objectives of the future, our immediate obligation is to record the fugi-

³⁵ Introduction, p. 10.

³⁶ *Soule's Bibliography of Blackstone*. LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY, N. S. Jan. 1903 and Jan. 1911.

³⁷ *Bibliography of the Commentaries*. Vol. 1. HAMMOND'S edition of BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES (1890).

³⁸ PHILADELPHIA FREE LIBRARY. CATALOGUE OF THE EXHIBITS OF THE HAMPTON L. CARSON COLLECTION OF BOOKS . . . (Philadelphia, 1930).

³⁹ [DOUGLAS, D.] THE BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE . . . (London, 1782).

tive bibliographical data now passing in review before us, lest the passage of time, with its attendant vicissitudes, renders it forever irretrievable.

NEW YORK SESSION LAWS—FACTS AND FOIBLES*

FRANCES D. LYON

Law Librarian, New York State Law Library

IT IS said that someone gives humorous readings from the *Congressional Record* and makes a good living thereby, but I doubt if there can be humorous readings given from the session laws. However, there is a satire in the old *Albany Law Journal* entitled "Legislative Humorists" in which the author states:

"... It is a commonly accepted opinion that the laws enacted by the Legislature of this State are destitute of those attractions which are found in popular literature and cannot, therefore, be expected to take rank among the works of standard authors; and that though they may be calculated to further the interests of the State, they are not to be recommended to those who are in quest of amusement. . . . This opinion is not only erroneous, but it does gross injustice to those delightful humorists who sit in our legislative halls. . . . For I am satisfied that future generations, more appreciative than our own, will not consider their libraries complete unless they contain the comic works of the Legislatures of the State of New York."

Every law librarian, of course, knows what the term "session law" means. However, it may be well to begin by defining the term. "At the end of each session of a legislature, the laws that have been enacted and approved are gathered together, arranged, edited and indexed and published in permanent form. The volumes thus issued are known by the general name of session laws." This is the definition given by our good friend Frederick C. Hicks, Law Librarian of Yale University.

This paper is confined to the period of the State of New York from 1777 and does not include the Colonial period. The state legislature first convened in September of 1777, but it was not until February, 1778, that any enactment was made which finds a place in the body of our statute law. The first law was one of accession to the Articles of Confederation between the states.

For the first 19 sessions of the legislature (through 1796) the laws were printed in large folio volumes. Beginning with the 20th session in 1797 to the present time, the laws have appeared in octavo size. You will be interested to know that the original manuscript session laws down to 1830 are kept in the steel vault in the State Education Building at Albany, having been transferred there for safekeeping by the Secretary of State.

By an act of the legislature of 1885, the Secretary of State was directed to

* A paper read by Frances D. Lyon, Law Librarian, New York State Law Library, at a meeting of the Law Library Association of Greater New York, New York City, October 2nd, 1939.

publish a reprint of the session laws from 1777 to 1801 with the original spelling and punctuation. The edition, in five volumes, was limited to 1,000 copies and I assume most of you have this set in your libraries.

John Holt was the first printer to the State. Later his widow, Elizabeth Holt, was appointed to succeed him, and the 7th session and the 1st meeting of the 8th session (1784) bear her imprint. The office of State Printer was abolished in 1846, and for years after there was a State Printing Board having charge of all state printing, including the session laws. In 1921, during Governor Nathan Miller's administration, the State Printing Board was abolished and the control and supervision of all public printing was then, and is now, vested in the Board of Estimate and Control. The contract for printing the session laws is let out on bid under section 9 of the State Printing Law and at least 2,700 copies of the laws must be printed, and such additional number as the legislature may order.

The session laws also used to be published in various local newspapers and in a so-called "state paper" published in Albany, but this system was definitely abolished at a saving of more than \$200,000 a year.

At the present time there are several publications printing the session laws, making them available before the bound volume is issued. They are published in the supplement to the official edition advance sheets, as a supplement to the advance sheets of the New York Supplement, in the West Publishing Company's annual edition of the "General Laws," and occasionally there appear other private publications of the laws, for there is no monopoly on their publication. Under the Constitution (Art. VI, §22), "all laws shall be free for publication by any person." The slip laws are printed before the bound volume is issued. The Secretary of State handles the supply and then turns the surplus over to the State Library.

As you know, the laws include acts of a general nature and private laws, relating to individuals, corporations, etc. These are now all mixed up together in the volume. In some past years they were separated and you would have the public laws in one volume and the private laws in another. This occurred in 1808-1810 and started up again in 1895, 1896 and 1897, the 2nd volume being designated "Other than general laws." This made the chapter numbers irregular and was altogether confusing and irritating to the average lawyer, so since 1898 we have had our laws mixed but the chapter numbers run along in chronological order as they should. Of late years there has been an average of 900 chapters each year—of "more and better laws."

There is often a voluminous law, making an additional session law volume—such as vol. 2 of 1876, the "Code of Remedial Justice," vol. 2 of 1877, "The Code of Civil Procedure," etc., and in 1937 the "Administrative Code of the City of New York" is part of the session laws for that year.

Since 1924, the local laws of the cities have been published in separate volumes, as part of the session laws, under the City Home Rule Law (Chap. 363,

Laws 1924). Section 22 of this law states that the city clerk shall file copies of local laws with the Secretary of State and that such laws shall be published annually in a separate volume as a supplement to the session laws. Please note that publication of local laws is always one year behind the date of session laws. For instance, with your 1939 laws you will receive the 1938 local laws. This is because the city's legislative body can enact legislation up to December 31st of any year, whereas the state legislature adjourns by the last of May, if not before. It is often said that New York state is slow in issuing the bound volumes. You must realize there is no end of work to be done on the laws after the legislature adjourns. The Governor has 30 days in which to sign or veto the bills dumped on him by the departing legislature, and then the laws have to be indexed, footnotes and sidenotes inserted, tables of changes made, not to mention the binding. So that it is usually the last of November, or later, before the bound volume is issued.

About 1922, they began to print the session laws in the two-in-one volume form (or the "thin paper" edition) in addition to the regular two or three volume edition. This has proved such a popular move that, beginning with 1937, only the thin paper edition (two-in-one) will be issued. Nor are there any more dear old sheep-bound volumes. The traditional "law sheep" has given way to the more modern buckram.

As to the inside of the volume, section 45 of the Legislative law enumerates the contents in detail and there are many items included aside from the actual text of the laws. You will find the text with sidenotes and section headings indicating the subject matter of the text, and now you will again find helpful footnotes showing changes made in the text, etc. Unfortunately, the footnotes were not inserted in the volumes for 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936 but were continued, beginning with the 1937 volume, after a change was made in assigning this work.

In 1908 the work of editing the session laws was placed in our State Law Library. For years my predecessor, Mr. John T. Fitzpatrick, edited the laws in addition to his regular work as librarian and with no extra compensation. In 1929 (Chap. 13) the work was transferred to the Legislative Bill Drafting Commission. In 1936 the Legislative law was again amended and now provides that the work shall be done "under the direction of and by experienced persons employed by the Temporary President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, who shall fix the compensation, etc."

I would like especially to call your attention to the Tables of Amendments and Repeals consisting of four parts in the back of the session law volumes:

- I. Changes in Consolidated Laws.
- II. Changes in Code of Criminal Procedure.
- III. Changes in the Practice Acts.
- IV. Changes in all other Laws.

Since 1908 these tables are cumulative, and at certain intervals the cumulative tables are issued in bound volumes. In 1920 there was published the

cumulative table of changes in the general or consolidated laws covering the period, January 1, 1910 to January 1, 1921, and in 1938 the tables were again cumulated covering the period, January 1, 1921 to January 1, 1938. In other words, if you wish to trace the subsequent history of any section of any consolidated law from 1909 to date, you look through these two volumes which bring you to January 1, 1938, and then look in the table at the back of the session law volume for 1938 and 1939.

There are similar volumes for the special or unconsolidated laws. The tables for these, in the back of the session law volume, appear at intervals in cumulative volumes, the last up to January 1, 1929. From 1929 to date, you will find a cumulative table in the back of the session laws, so that you may trace the history of any section of any law from its inception right down to date, or to its repeal. The State Law Library uses these tables constantly and finds them a most valuable aid.

Every year there also appears a "Table of Legalizing Acts" for that year. The acts of public officials, notaries, towns, etc., often have to be given a blanket legalization and a list of these acts for the year is published in the back of the session law volume.

New York state needs a recent and comprehensive official index to its session laws. The only general one in existence is the old "Baxter" index consisting of three fat volumes, covering the years 1777-1901 and a supplement (1902-1907), and it is the world's worst index. It was made by cutting and pasting together the previous yearly indexes of the session laws.

In the year 1913 (Chap. 673) an attempt was made to produce an elaborate and scientific index of all the laws of this State to that date. A commissioner was appointed by law and a large staff employed by him, including index experts. A very detailed plan for the index was mapped out and a small part of the work completed when, in 1916, the legislature (Chap. 378) repealed the act of 1913 and abolished the office of the commissioner. The amount of \$37,162.25 had already been expended on the project, and the only tangible result was a list of "Tentative Headings" which was published (1,321 pages). Apparently the legislature was shocked at the cost, and the reason given for abandoning the project was that the scheme outlined was too elaborate and would entail a greater expense than was necessary.

The legislature then provided for an investigation of the matter by the judiciary committees of the two houses, and \$5,000 was appropriated for the investigation. As a result of this investigation, it was provided by Chap. 332 of the Laws of 1917 that an index should be prepared under the direction of the Legislative Bill Drafting Commission, covering all special, private and temporary acts of the state from 1778, and also covering the consolidated laws of 1909 as amended to date. \$7,500 was appropriated this time. In order to finish this work, the legislature of 1918 appropriated \$11,751.24. To summarize: from the years 1913-1918, a total sum of \$61,413.49 was appropriated to index the session

laws, and what have you? A list of subject headings and an index to the private acts only to 1919! This one volume was issued as Vol. 4 of the Statutory Record of Unconsolidated Laws.

For a general index we must be content with old "Baxter," and, from 1907 to date, consult the index in each separate volume of session laws. Of course there are some excellent unofficial indexes to the consolidated laws, but I am referring to the lack of a complete and up-to-date official index to all the session laws.

If there is any humor in the session law volumes, it is surely found in an old feature entitled "List of Names Changed," which feature was repealed about 1913. Under a former law the county clerks were obliged to send to Albany the orders entered in their offices changing the name of individuals and corporations. It was often very obvious why a name was changed—as "Theodore Huge Worm" to "Theodore Clifton Ardsley," and "Michael F. Buggy" to "Michael F. McCormack". Nearly always a foreign name was Americanized, but once in a while it was the other way around, as James Flone changed to Guiseppe Testa (1911, p. 26 Apdx.). Sometimes, to be more brief, a name such as Wilhelmina Buddenklipper was changed to Wilhelmina Budd, and Isaure Judith Ernestine Florence Morlet to Isaure Florence Morely.

In the last volume (1911) where changes of names are printed, the list takes up 24 pages of the index to the volume and they are all repeated in 37 pages of the Appendix; in other words, 61 pages of the volume are devoted to "names changed." No wonder it was decided not to print them any more in the session laws!

There would seem to be no reason why our session laws should not appear in excellent form with all the commissions and what-not which have been appointed to look after details. First, we have the Legislative Bill Drafting Commission to give aid in drafting legislative bills upon request; also to advise as to the constitutionality, consistency or effect of proposed legislation.

Then in 1931 there was created the commission on the "Administration of Justice" whose duty was to "investigate and collect facts relating to the present administration of justice in the state" and to present to the legislature recommendations for its improvement. This commission was supposed to have folded up about 1934, but it is still operating and drafting a revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In 1934 there was established a Law Revision Commission to examine laws for "defects and anachronisms" and to recommend such changes to eliminate "dead wood" and to bring the law into harmony with modern conditions. This commission submits an annual report containing a list of bills passed by the legislature on the recommendation of the commission and a list of bills proposed, but not enacted.

There is also the Judicial Council created in 1934. Its duty is to recommend to the legislature any changes in the organization, jurisdiction, operation, procedure and methods of conducting business in the courts. So, I repeat, our laws

should be models of perfection with all these commissions supervising proposed legislation.

I feel sure you are all interested in the subject of exchange and distribution of the session laws. Section 46 of the Legislative law provides in detail how the session laws are to be distributed by the Secretary of State and the distribution is very wide indeed, including state officers, county clerks, etc. Let me call your attention particularly to a provision added this year, a new subdivision, which reads: "To each public law library in the State, one copy" (L. 1939, Chap. 145). These public law libraries are listed in the Legislative Manual (some 32 of them) and include the appellate division libraries, supreme court libraries and some others. It seems incredible that these law libraries were never before included in the list of those officers and institutions entitled to receive the session laws. After distribution, the surplus stock is turned over to the State Library.

We also exchange our session laws with other states and foreign countries. Section 27 of the Executive law provides for this and imposes the duty upon the Secretary of State. As a matter of fact, the exchange is handled by the State Library. We make the labels for sending from our list of libraries entitled to the laws. The J. B. Lyon Company (which usually gets the printing contract) sends us the laws and we ship them out. There is not only exchange with the states, but our foreign exchange of laws is quite extensive. We send to many parts of the British Empire (including India), Dominion of Canada and the Provinces, Australia, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Germany and elsewhere, so that the enactments of the New York State Legislature go out to a large part of the world—but I wonder as to the future!

Frank C. Peters, until recently the Accessions Librarian of the Los Angeles County Law Library, is now its Field Representative. His duties include the visiting of book shops in Los Angeles County for the discovery of out-of-print and other used legal materials wanted by the Library.

Although Mr. Peters' obligations are first to the Los Angeles County Law Library, that Library is pleased to extend his services to other libraries, and he is permitted to carry on a book searching business for others. As local stocks of old law books are surprisingly extensive, librarians may find Mr. Peters' knowledge of them very useful in uncovering not only Western but other out-of-the-way wants. His address for this service is his home, 425 Myrtle Street, Glendale, California.

MEMORIAL TO MARY OPHELIA STRICKLAND

MARY OPHELIA STRICKLAND, law librarian of the University of South Carolina since 1933, died at the age of twenty-nine at her home in Columbia, South Carolina, in December, following an illness of two months. One of the most able of the younger law librarians, Miss Strickland held the respect and affection of her colleagues in the American Association of Law Libraries and the Carolina Law Library Association. She contributed generously of her time and interest to both of these associations, serving on important committees and participating in the programs of annual meetings. In addition to her association work she efficiently administered her library and was taking classes in the law school to complete the course of study for the Bachelor of Laws degree. She received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1931 from the University of South Carolina and in 1934 was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science in Library Science by Columbia University.

Word of Miss Strickland's death was brought to the A.A.L.L. Executive Committee meeting in Chicago on December 28th by William R. Roalfe, who presented the following resolution of tribute which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, knowledge has come to the members of the Executive Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries of the untimely death of Mary Ophelia Strickland, our friend and colleague in the law library profession; and,

"Whereas, this Executive Committee, representing the entire membership of the American Association of Law Libraries, has always found in her a patient and tireless worker and a gentle and loyal friend having the interests of the American Association of Law Libraries very close to her heart, so that in her passing we have sustained a severe loss; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Executive Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries in meeting assembled this 28th day of December, 1939, that this expression of our feeling of bereavement be entered upon the minutes of this meeting, and that copies of it be transmitted to the mother of our departed colleague and to the dean of the law school of the University of South Carolina in order that they may know that we share with them in large measure the grief consequent upon the death of our much beloved colleague."

CURRENT COMMENTS

Executive Committee of A.A.L.L. Selects Toronto for Association's Annual Meeting

Toronto, Canada, will be the place of the 1940 meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, according to an announcement made by the Executive Committee of the Association following its mid-winter meeting on December 28th and 29th at the Congress Hotel, Chicago. Accepting the cordial invitation of the Law Society of Upper Canada extended by George A. Johnston, chief librarian of Osgoode Hall, and the invitation of C. R. Brown, general manager of the Carswell Company, the Executive Committee voted to hold the Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Association in Toronto during the summer of

1940. The Royal York Hotel will be our headquarters for the meetings which will be held from June 26th to 29th, inclusive. The program will be published in the March number of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

President Arthur S. Beardsley, law librarian of the University of Washington, presided at the meetings of the Executive Committee which were attended by Alice Magee, state librarian of Louisiana, Alfred Morrison, law librarian of the University of Cincinnati, Lewis W. Morse, law librarian of Cornell University, Helen S. Moylan, law librarian of the University of Iowa, and Helen Newman, law librarian of The George Washington University, members of the Executive Committee. The following librarians were also present at the invitation of the Executive Committee: Helen Boyd, law librarian of the Social Security Board, Forrest S. Drummond, law librarian of the University of Chicago, Joseph Gaghan, law librarian of Georgetown University, William S. Johnston, librarian of the Chicago Law Institute, Olive C. Lathrop, librarian of the Detroit Bar Association Library, Bernita J. Long, law librarian of the University of Illinois, Matthew A. McKavitt, librarian of the Department of Justice, Lillian McLaurin, law librarian of Vanderbilt University, Oscar C. Orman, director of libraries of Washington University, Franklin O. Poole, librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, William R. Roalfe, law librarian of Duke University, and Vernon M. Smith, law librarian of the University of California.

In addition to consideration of the place and program of the 1940 annual meeting, the Executive Committee heard committee reports from Mr. Poole, chairman of the Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals, Mr. Morse, president-elect and chairman of the Committee on Planning, and from Mr. Roalfe, chairman of the Committee on Law Library Manual. An application for institutional membership in the Association filed by Lincoln University, St. Louis, was approved and the Executive Committee voted unanimously to recommend to the Association at its annual meeting approval of the application submitted by the Carolina Law Library Association for a chapter in the A.A.L.L.

When not in executive session at the Congress Hotel, the law librarians attended meetings of the Association of American Law Schools at the Palmer House and the meetings of the American Library Association at the Drake Hotel. Miss Lathrop and Mr. Orman represented the A.A.L.L. at the A.L.A. Council meetings. Mr. Morrison, Miss Newman and Mr. Roalfe were present at the luncheon meeting of the law school association's Round Table Council on Library Problems at the Palmer House on December 28th. Following a clear and convincing exposition by Mr. Roalfe on the meaning, timeliness and value of "Classification and Pay Plans for Law Schools and Law School Libraries," the council, under the chairmanship of Dean Thomas C. Kimbrough, voted to schedule this topic as the principal feature on the program of the 1940 Round Table on Library Problems. Miss Lucile Elliott, law librarian of the University of North Carolina and chairman of the A.A.L.L. Committee on Cooperation with the Association of American Law Schools, who had made an extensive study of this topic and in

her report submitted at the San Francisco meeting of the A.A.L.L. proposed it for discussion at the 1940 Round Table, was unable to be present at the Chicago meeting. The Executive Committee of A.A.L.L. unanimously adopted a resolution of appreciation to Miss Elliott for her splendid work as chairman of the committee.

The report of the Committee to Cooperate with the American Association of Law Libraries presented by its chairman, Mr. Roalfe, at the law school association's general session on Saturday, December 30th, was adopted together with the following recommendation of the Executive Committee of A.A.L.L.: "Resolved that the Executive Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries request the Association of American Law Schools to authorize its Executive Committee to appoint one or more members to participate with us in pursuing the study of 'Classification and Pay Plans for Law Schools and Law School Libraries.'"

Directory of Teachers Includes Law Librarians

The *Directory of Teachers in Member Schools* for 1939-1940 distributed at the recent meeting in Chicago of the Association of American Law Schools contains for the first time the names and biographies of the law librarians of member schools regardless of whether or not they are accorded faculty rank in their respective schools. The Directory, published for the members of the Association by the West Publishing Company, is now in its 18th edition. Former editions listed only those law librarians who were regular members of the law faculties.

Eldon R. James Represents A.A.L.L. on Committee on Foreign Importations

Eldon R. James, librarian of the Harvard Law School Library, is representing the American Association of Law Libraries on the Joint Committee on Foreign Importations which was organized by the Executive Board of the American Library Association on October 3, 1939. Harry Miller Lydenberg, director of the New York Public Library, the chairman of the committee, is issuing from time to time announcements from the committee on the situation concerning the importation of foreign books and periodicals.

Questioned Documents, Second Edition, Now Available

A number of members of the American Association of Law Libraries took advantage of the generous offer of Mr. Albert S. Osborn printed at page 429 of the November number of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL, and added his two latest books to their libraries. Mr. Osborn's principal book, *Questioned Documents, Second Edition*, which has been out-of-print since February 1939, is now being reprinted and will be available in January 1940. Mr. Osborn informs us that he will be pleased to send the book with his compliments to the few libraries of the Association that do not have it. His address is 233 Broadway, New York City.

**Sidney B. Hill Will Represent A.A.L.L.
At Conference on Library Discounts**

Sidney B. Hill, assistant librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, will represent the American Association of Law Libraries at the Conference on Library Discounts to be held at 2 P. M., January 29th, in the New York Public Library, New York City. Open to any publisher and any librarian, this conference has been called by President Munn of the A.L.A. for the purpose of discussing the proposal of several publishers to put into immediate effect a maximum library discount of 25 per cent.

Justice Library Review

JUSTICE LIBRARY REVIEW, volume 1, number 1, January 1940, is a new law library publication. Edited by Matthew A. McKavitt, librarian of the Department of Justice, this mimeographed bulletin which will be issued eight times during the year contains editorial notes, comments on recent law books and periodical articles and a selected list of the library's recent accessions. Mr. McKavitt will be pleased to send the Review in exchange for legal periodicals and law library publications.

**Canadian and Ontario Annual
Statutes for Exchange**

George A. Johnston, chief librarian of the Law Society of Upper Canada, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, has a number of duplicate Canadian annual statutes from 1853 to 1914 and Ontario annual statutes from 1867 to 1927 which he will be glad to exchange or to sell at \$1.00 per volume.

CITATIONS TO LEGAL CLASSICS

WILLIAM B. STERN

Cataloger, Los Angeles County Law Library

SOME confusion has been caused among writers and readers by the prevailing uncertainty as to the proper way of citing authors such as Coke and Blackstone. Many a librarian knows of citations which refer to a certain page of "Coke," without any mention of Part, Book, Chapter, or edition. In other cases, reference has been made to an edition which the author happened to use although it may be a rare or out-of-the-way edition, or even a re-edited edition. Similar citation problems have arisen in references to Glanville, Bracton, and other works which may be termed "legal classics."

It might seem worth while to restate briefly the best citation practices in their application to legal classics. Style manuals indicate little about these practices.

The general rule of citing treatises by the paging of the latest edition ¹ is, of

¹See, e.g., A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CITATION—FORM OF CITATION AND ABBREVIATIONS, 6th ed. Published by the Harvard Law Review Association, 1939, p.22.

course, not applicable in its generality to legal classics. It has been readily adopted where modern editions in the English language have made it superfluous to consult old editions, often published in different languages and Gothic type.² In other cases, however, it has become customary to use a certain edition as a standard edition and to consult later editions only if they are literal reprints. It is therefore advisable to cite legal classics in all cases in such a way that the cited passage can be found in any edition which repeats the text in its original arrangement.

The Harvard rules³ recommend for "well-known works" that the edition be omitted and that reference be given to star paging. This rule should be modified to recommend references to star paging, or to the original text division by Book, Chapter, etc., if a reference to the star paging is not feasible. The importance of this qualification of the Harvard rules probably can be best illustrated by a brief description of methods of citation to Coke and Blackstone, as developed by the writer for insertion into copies of Coke and Blackstone which are available to the public in a law library's reference collection:

"Coke should be cited by Institute (1 Inst., 2 Inst., 3 Inst., 4 Inst.), Book (L.1, 2, etc.), and Chapter (c.1, 2, etc.). If this device of citation is used every citation can be found in any edition of Coke in which the subject matter is contained in its original arrangement (so especially in any Hargrave & Butler edition, though *not* in Thomas' Coke). Instead of '1 Inst.' the citation may read 'Coke's Littleton.'

"Since all Hargrave & Butler editions contain also the leaf numbering of the 13th edition of the Institutes, whereby the suffix *a* signifies the front-page, and the suffix *b* signifies the back-page of each leaf, this leaf numbering may be used as an alternative form for citations to Hargrave & Butler editions. Such a citation would read as follows: Coke, 1 Inst. (ed. by Hargrave & Butler) l. 13 a.

"Any citation by volume and page other than this will make it difficult to find the text to which reference is made."

"Blackstone's Commentaries should be cited by the starred or marginal paging as this can be found in most editions and because it refers to the original editions of Blackstone. Citation of the Commentaries by chapter and section is not advisable since some editions (*e.g.*, Jones) have changed the numbering of sections."

"When using Dublin editions a note to this effect should be made in the citation (if star paging is not given), since English and Irish editions with the same edition number do not always correspond in their text."

² Examples for this type of modern standard editions are: BRACTON'S DE LEGIBUS ET CONSUEUDINIBUS ANGLIAE, ed. by George E. Woodbine. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1915-1922. 2 v. BRITTON'S ANCIENT PLEAS OF THE CROWN, with introduction by S. E. Baldwin. Washington, J. Byrne & Co., 1901. GLANVILLE'S TRACTATUS DE LEGIBUS ET CONSUEUDINIBUS REGNI ANGLIAE, with introduction by Joseph Henry Beale. Washington, J. Byrne, 1900. LITTLETON'S TENURES, ed. by Eugene Wambaugh. Washington, J. Byrne & Co., 1903. The last three items were published in the "Legal Classics Series." In this group, mention should be made of "The Classics of International Law," published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

³ See *supra*, footnote 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

Organized 1906 Incorporated 1935

Officers and Executive Committee, 1939-40

President (1939-40)

Arthur S. Beardsley
Law Librarian
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

President-Elect (1940-41)

Lewis W. Morse
Law Librarian
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Executive Secretary and Treasurer

Helen Newman
Law Librarian
The George Washington University
Washington, D. C.

Executive Committee

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State University of Iowa
Law Library
Iowa City, Iowa

Sidney B. Hill
Association of the Bar of the
City of New York
New York City

Alice Magee
Louisiana State Library
New Orleans, Louisiana

Alfred A. Morrison
University of Cincinnati
Law Library
Cincinnati, Ohio

COMMITTEES, 1939-1940

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Pauline E. Gee	Bernita J. Long	William B. Stern
	Marie Russell	

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Thomas S. Dabagh	Percy A. Hogan	John T. Vance
Mildred L. Dager	Matthew A. McKavitt	

* This committee will be merged with the Joint Committee on cooperation between the Association of American Law Schools and the American Association of Law Libraries. See *Program and Reports of Committees (1939)* Ass'n Amer. Law Schools, p. 71 at p. 72. The personnel of this new Joint Committee will be announced in the March number of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*. At that time the personnel of a special Joint Committee on Classification and Pay Plans will also be announced.

Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals

	Franklin O. Poole, <i>Chairman</i>	
Eldon R. James, <i>Editor</i>	Helen Newman	John T. Vance
Clara Kilbourn	Arthur C. Pulling	Gertrude E. Woodard

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Committee on Law Library Journal

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A. Mercer Daniel	Elizabeth Forgeus	Helen Ross
Katharine Day	Marian Gould	Mark H. Wight
A. Alfred DeVito	Bessie Mitchell	Maréchal Nantel
Marguerite Doran	Arie Poldervaart	Thomas C. Shaw

Committee on Microfilm Survey for Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning

	Miles O. Price, <i>Chairman</i>	
Jean Ashman	Helen S. Moylan	Alice Daspit
	Lewis W. Morse	

Committee on Microfilming Supreme Court Records and Briefs

	Helen S. Moylan, <i>Chairman</i>	
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Committee on Planning

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	William R. Roalfe	

Special Advisory Committee on Education for Law Librarianship (Law Library Manual)

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Frederick C. Hicks	Oscar C. Orman	Sidney B. Hill

Special Committee on Legislation

	Joseph Gaghan, <i>Chairman</i>	
Helen Boyd	Matthew McKavitt	

Special Committee on Local Law Library Service

	Arie Poldervaart, <i>Chairman</i>	
Herbert V. Clayton	Helen S. Moylan	Thomas S. Dabagh

CHECK LIST OF NEW LAW BOOKS*

- Association of Casualty and Surety Executives. Digest of Workmen's Compensation Laws, 16th (Permanent) ed., 1939. \$10.00.
- Bennett, John Emerson. Law of Landlord and Tenant, 1939. Michie. \$10.00.
- Bonomi, B. G. Bender's Forms for the Civil Practice Acts of the State of New York, 1940. Matthew Bender. Vol. 6. \$12.00.
- Borchard, Edwin. Declaratory Judgments, 2nd ed., 1940. Banks-Baldwin. \$20.00.
- Broom, H. A Selection of Legal Maxims, 10th ed., 1939. Sweet and Maxwell. 32s 6d net.
- Brown, James C. (Compiler). Index to an Introductory Survey of the Sources and Literature of Scots Law. The Stair Society, Edinburgh, 1939.
- Burdick, William L. The Bench and Bar of Other Lands. Metropolitan Law Book Company. \$5.00.
- Burke's Loose-leaf War Legislation (Weekly). Carswell. Sub'n. \$1.25 per part.
- California: Statutes and Amendments to the Codes, 1939. Supervisor of Documents, Sacramento. \$10.82.
- Carroll, Mollie R. What is Collective Bargaining? Longmans, Green, 1939. \$1.75.
- Century of Social Thought. A series of lectures delivered at Duke University during the academic year 1938-1939 as a part of the Centennial Celebration of that institution. Duke University Press, 1939. \$2.00.
- Codes of Federal Regulations, to be published in 22 parts. Vol I, Agriculture, now ready. Government Printing Office. \$2.25.
- Coe, Charles Francis. Law and the Profits. The Harrison Company. \$3.00.
- Culver, Dorothy Campbell. A Bibliography of Crime and Criminal Justice, 1932-1937. 1939. H. W. Wilson. Service basis.
- Eager, Samuel W. Dennis Justices' Manual, 1939. Dennis and Company. 2 Vols. \$20.00 per set.
- Fairman, Charles. Mr. Justice Miller and the Supreme Court 1862-1890. 1939. Harvard Press. \$4.50.
- Federal Trade Commission. Statutes and Decisions pertaining to the Federal Trade Commission, 1930-38. 1939. U. S. Government Printing Office. \$1.50.
- Green, Leon. The Judicial Process in Tort Cases, 2nd ed., 1939. West.
- Greensboro (North Carolina) Bar. Pictures and biographical sketches of its members, 1939.
- Grether, Edward T. Price Control under Fair Trade Legislation, 1939. Oxford University Press. \$5.00.

*The Editor will greatly appreciate the cooperation of the publishers in making this list of books accurate and complete. Publishers are earnestly requested to notify the Editor by letter of the titles, prices and dates of publication of their new law books and services.

- Hicks, Frederick C. Yale Law Library Classification (with directions for its use, notes on cataloguing practice and indexes by Katherine Warren). Yale University Press, 1939. \$3.00.
- Hudson, Harvey Burt. Massachusetts Criminal Cases, 1939. Williams Book Store, Boston. \$5.00.
- McCarty, Dwight. Law Office Management, revised, 1940. Prentice-Hall. \$5.00.
- McNally, William D. Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, 1939. W. B. Saunders Company. \$3.75.
- Matthew Bender and Company. Bender's Lawyers' Diary, 49th annual ed., 1940. \$7.00.
- New York: New York State Law Revision Commission, 1939 Report.
- Noel, F. Regis. The Court-House of the District of Columbia, 1939. Law Reporter Printing Company. \$3.00.
- Palmer, Ben W. Marshall and Taney, Statesmen of the Law, 1939. University of Minnesota. \$3.50.
- Paul and Mertens Treatise on the Law of Federal Income Taxation, 1939 Cumulative Supplement, 1940. Callaghan. \$15.00.
- Rollison, William D. Rollison on Wills, 1939. Callaghan. \$6.00.
- Safford, A. The Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920-1939, 10th ed., 1939. Sweet and Maxwell. 12s 6d net.
- Sappington, C. O. Medico-legal Phases of Occupational Diseases, 1939. Industrial Health Book Company, Chicago. \$2.75.
- Schmeckebier, Laurence F. Government Publications and Their Use, revised ed., 1939. The Brookings Institution. \$3.00.
- Scott, Austin W. The Law of Trusts, 4 Vols., 1939. Little, Brown. \$35.00.
- State Law Index, Vol. 6 (1935-36). Government Printing Office. \$1.25.
- Stewart, Wm. S. Trial Strategy, 1940. Flood Co. \$12.50.
- Sweet and Maxwell. The A.B.C. Guide to Practice, 1940, 35th ed., 1940. 7s 6d net.
- Sweet and Maxwell's Diary for Lawyers, 1940, 48th ed., 1939. 6s 6d net.
- Thompson, George W. Thompson on Real Property, permanent ed., 1939. Bobbs-Merrill. 12 Vols., \$120.00.
- Thompson, George W. Thompson on Wills, 2nd ed., 1939. Bobbs-Merrill. \$15.00.
- Tiffany on Real Property, 3rd ed., by Basil Jones, 1939. Callaghan. 6 Vols., \$60.00.
- United States Government Manual, 1939. Government Printing Office. Annual sub'n, cloth—\$3.50; Paper—\$2.00.
- United States Patents Quarterly Cumulative Digest for Volumes 38 to 41, 1939. Free to all subscribers for the United States Patents Quarterly.
- West Publishing Company. Words and Phrases, permanent ed., 1658 to date. 42 Vols., pocket parts. Allowances given on series 1 to 5.
- White, R. Clyde. Administration of Unemployment Compensation, 1939. University of Chicago Press.

CHECK LIST OF CURRENT AMERICAN STATE REPORTS AND SESSION LAWS EXCLUSIVE OF SIDE REPORTS

Revised to January 10, 1940

ALABAMA			
Publication	Dates of Regular Sessions	Source	Latest Vol. to Appear
Reports.....	. . .	West Pub. Co.....	237
App. Reports.....	. . .	West Pub. Co.....	28
Session laws.....	Quadrennial	Secretary of State.....	Extra 1936-1937
ALASKA			
Reports.....	. . .	West Pub. Co.....	8
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of Territory.....	1939
ARIZONA			
Reports.....	. . .	Bancroft, Whitney & Co.....	53
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1939, 4th Spec. 1938
ARKANSAS			
Reports.....	. . .	Secretary of State.....	197
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1939, Ex. 1938
CALIFORNIA			
Reports.....	. . .	Bancroft, Whitney & Co.....	13 (2d)
App. Reports.....	. . .	Bancroft, Whitney & Co.....	33 (2d)
Adv. parts for both sets	. . .	Recorder Printing & Pub. Co., San Francisco	
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939
CANAL ZONE			
Reports.....	. . .	Executive Secretary, Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, C. Z.....	3
COLORADO			
Reports.....	. . .	Bradford-Robinson Printing Co.....	103
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939 Reg. & Ex.
CONNECTICUT			
Reports.....	. . .	E. E. Dissell & Co., Hartford, Conn...	125
* Advance parts.....	. . .	E. E. Dissell & Co., Hartford, Conn...	
Conn. Supp.....	. . .	Connecticut Law Journal Pub. Co.....	Vol. 5
Superior Ct. Rep.....	. . .	Bridgeport, Conn.....	
Common Pleas Rep.....	. . .	(Selected cases by Judges).....	
*Conn. Law Journal.....	. . .	Weekly continuations.....	
Session laws.....	Odd years	State Librarian.....	1939
DELAWARE			
Reports.....	. . .	State Librarian.....	38
Chancery reports.....	. . .	State Librarian.....	20
Session laws.....	Odd years	State Librarian.....	Reg. 1939
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Appeals.....	. . .	West Pub. Co.....	69
U. S. District Court for the D. C. (formerly Supreme Ct.)	. . .	National Law Book Co.....	1 N.S.
*Advance parts.....	. . .	National Law Book Co.....	2 N.S. No. 4
Acts Affecting District of Columbia.....	. . .	John Byrne & Co.....	41
FLORIDA			
Reports.....	. . .	E. O. Painter Ptg. Co., De Land.....	136
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939
GEORGIA			
Reports.....	. . .	The Harrison Co.....	188
App. Reports.....	. . .	The Harrison Co.....	59
Session laws.....	Odd years	State Librarian.....	1939

HAWAII			
Publication	Dates of Regular Sessions	Source	Latest Vol. to Appear
Reports.....	. . .	Clerk of Supreme Court.....	34
*Advance parts.....	. . .	Clerk of Supreme Court.....	
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of Territory.....	1939
IDAHO			
Reports.....	. . .	Bancroft, Whitney & Co.....	59
Session laws.....	Odd years	Capital News Pub. Co.....	Extra, 1937 Reg. 1939
ILLINOIS			
Reports.....	. . .	Samuel P. Irwin, Bloomington.....	371
*Advance parts.....	. . .	Samuel P. Irwin, Bloomington.....	
App. Reports.....	. . .	Callaghan & Co.....	300
*Advance parts.....	. . .	Callaghan & Co.....	
Court of Claims Reports.....	. . .	State Printer.....	9
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939
INDIANA			
Reports.....	. . .	Secretary of State.....	214
App. Reports.....	. . .	Secretary of State.....	105
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939
IOWA			
Reports.....	. . .	Superintendent of Printing.....	225
Session laws.....	Odd years	Superintendent of Printing.....	Reg. 1939
KANSAS			
Reports.....	. . .	State Librarian.....	148
*Advance parts.....	. . .	State Librarian.....	
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939
KENTUCKY			
Reports.....	. . .	State Librarian.....	275
*Advance parts.....	. . .	State Librarian.....	
Session laws.....	Even years	State Librarian.....	Reg. 1938, 1st & 2nd Extra 1938
LOUISIANA			
Reports.....	. . .	West Pub. Co.....	192
Session laws.....	Even years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1938
MAINE			
Reports.....	. . .	Southward Anthoenson Press, Portland.....	135
Session laws.....	Odd years	State Librarian.....	Reg. 1939
MARYLAND			
Reports.....	. . .	Century Printing Co., Baltimore.....	175
*Advance parts.....	. . .	Century Printing Co., Baltimore.....	
Session laws.....	Odd beginning with 1927	State Librarian.....	Reg. 1939
MASSACHUSETTS			
Reports.....	. . .	Wright & Potter Ptg. Co., Boston.....	293
Advance parts.....	. . .	Wright & Potter Ptg. Co., Boston.....	
Appellate Div. Reports.....	. . .	Lawyers' Brief & Pub. Co., Boston.....	2
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	Reg. and Ex. 1938
MICHIGAN			
Reports.....	. . .	Callaghan & Co.....	286
*Advance parts.....	. . .	Callaghan & Co.....	
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939
MINNESOTA			
Reports.....	. . .	Review Pub. Co., St. Paul.....	205
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. 1939

MISSISSIPPI

Publication	Dates of Regular Sessions	Source	Latest Vol. to Appear
Reports.....	. . .	E. W. Stephens Pub. Co., Columbia, Mo.....	183
Session laws.....	Even years	Secretary of State.....	Reg. & Spec. 1938

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